#### TRIAL OF THE ANARCHISTS

One of Their Number Tells of the Plot to Blow Up Homes of Chicago Judges.

The Witness Gives His Testimony in a Straightforward Manner, Detailing the Experiments Made with the Bombs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 .- The trial of John Hronek, the Anarchist, for alleged participation in a dynamite plot, began this morning in Judge Collins's court, a jury having been secured last evening. There was a large crowd in the courtroom, but the people were mostly from the southwestern portion of the city, the Bohemian district. Hronek, the defendant, who is a mildlooking man, with nothing in his appearance suggesting the desperate dynamiter, was as calm and as cheerful looking as if he had never plotted to harm afly. State's Attorney Longenecker, made a brief opening address for the prosecution. He explained why Sevic, Chapek and Chleboun, the other conspirators, were not on trial, saying that they had been granted separate trials, and that Chleboun would testify against his comrades. It would be shown, he said, that three of the men deliberately sat down and discussed a plan to blow up the homes of Judges Gary and Grinnell, and Inspector Bonfield, and that immense quantities of dynamite were found in their possession. He went on to state that Hronek had photographs of the intended victims and that the conspirators went to the homes of the officials in order to become acquainted with the surroundings.

M. Goldzier, for the defense, first assailed the new dynamite law, under which Hronek was indicted. It was passed, he said, in the heat of passion, when the people of the State were inflamed by the terrible event of May 4, 1886. Heronek's defense, Mr. Goldzier said, would be simple. After the Haymarket riot many Anarchists, knowing their guilt, fled the city. Among these was a man named Karafiat, about whom little is known, except that he was employed in the rolling-mill. Karafiat called at Hronek's house and left a box containing dynamite, which, he said, he would call for the next day. He never called, but left the city, and Hronek was compelled to keep the stuff.

Judge Longenecker called out, "Frank Chleboun," and a tall, well-built Bohemian, with a round and not a bad-looking face, stepped forward from the back part of the court-room. He looked frightened as he mounted to the witnessstand. As he raised his hand to be sworn by an interpreter, Mr. Goldzier objected and asked that he be examined as to whether or not he had any regard for an oath. The court directed the attorney for the defense to question him, and Mr. Goldzier asked: "Do you believe in the existence of a God?"

"Yes."

"Since when?" "Since the last month."

"Do you believe in a future existence?" State's Attorney Longenecker objected to the question. The witness was allowed to answer, and he said: "Yes," in a hesitating way.
"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Goldzier, "that, until a month ago, you habitually denied the existence of a God or a future state?"

This question was objected to by the court. "Ask him," said Judge Collens, "if he believes God will punish him either here or hereafter, if he swears falsely."

Mr. Goldzier put the question, and Chleboun said: "I have never studied the matter seriously, but I know the law will punish me." "Do you believe that you will be punished in the future world?"

"I have never given the matter much thought, and cannot answer the question."

Mr. Goldzier protested that the witness had not shown his right to testify under oath, but

the court overruled him. Chleboun began his testimony, and both the State's attorney and the interpreter found him a difficult witness. He seemed willing enough to tell all he knew, but did not appear to be very bright. He said he was born in Bohemia and came to this country six years ago. Witness testific as to the circumstances under which he first met the prisoner. It was at Anarchist Turk's house. Afterward he met Chapek and he became intimate with both of them. He was a frequent visitor at Hronek's house. The last Sunday in May Hronek told witness how he had a great scheme to burn up a lumber-yard, but it had been discovered. He had also missed a chance to kill Bonfield, and was afraid he would never have another. They then went to Hronek's wood-shed, and Hronek showed him about ten bombs—some were of iron and others were of tin. None were loaded, but Hronek sail that he could get some dynamite from Rudolph Sevic, one of the accused, and fill them. A tin can, about five inches high, one and three-quarter inches in diameter, and containing a smaller can in the center, was produced. It was covered with a pretty paper picture, and was labeled "Cure for Rheumatism." Chleboun said that some of the bombs were like this, and then three iron gas-pipe bombs were produced and identified as being

like others shown by Hronek. "June 3." continued Chleboun, "I met Hronek and we went to Chapek's house. There we met a man named Nikolanda, and Hronek pulled out a bomb. Nikolanda did not want him to be so public." From there they went to Riverside. and on the road between that place and Clyde tried to test the bomb. Hronek placed it under a bridge and, attaching a fuse, lighted it. The waited twenty-five minutes, but Hronek had evidently twisted the fuse in too tight and it did not explode. Witness did not see the rest of the experiment. Chleboun told of a number of other meetings with Hronek at the latter's house and in various saloons. On one occasion Hronek showed him a lot of dynamite bombs and eight sticks of dynamite, bearing the trademark of the Ætna Powder Company. Inspector Bonfield unwrapped a big package and displayed the articles, which Chleboun identified when the State's attorney held them up before him. "Hronek," said the witness, "wanted to kill Bonfield. He said he must have revenge on Bonfield, Gary and Grinnell for the death of the Anarchists. Once I met him on Throop street, near the school, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, and he said be would kill Bonfield. He said the Bohemiau Anarchists were no good, and they would be satis-fied if they could get free beer for a year."

Chapek and himself had made to Aldine square, in order to learn the location and surroundings of Judge Grinnell's house, and continued: "On the way back Hrosek talked about a plan to blow up Judge Grinnell's house. He said if the Judge could not be killed any other way, he would go into the court-room and throw a bomb at him, and, if the police interfered, he would have a bomb for them. He said he had a splendid opportunity to kill Bonfield once, and was sorry that he was not prepared at the time to do it. Then there was an argument between Chapek and Hronek. Hronek wanted to kill Grinneil first, but Chapek was in favor of making Bonfield the first victim. Hronek said he wanted to take all the responsibility of the killing himself, and after he was hung he wanted Chapek and me to avenge his death. He said that when the President was here he would have thrown a bomb under his carriage if Schneider had not prevented him." Chleboun then related several other conversations of the same character. On one occasion Hronek, he said, showed him a pian of the streets and alleys in the neighborhood of Judge Grinnell's house. At another time he was shown photographs of Grinnell, Gary and Bonfield which Hronek and Sevic had.

Chleboun then described a trip which Hronek

Judge Longenecker asked the witness if he ever told snybody those things previous to his arrest, when he confessed to Inspector Bonfield. He said he had, but had promised the man on his honor not to tell. It took the State's attorney some time to make him understand that he must tell, but he finally said it was a friend of his named Fischer. Fischer went to Inspector Bonfield and revealed the plot.

Chleboun admitted reluctantly that he was an Aparchist, and had drilled with the Lehr und Wehr Verein in the old days before the Haymarket riot. He also said that he had gone to Chapek's house to receive instructions in the ert of making dynamite. He said Hronek had told him on the trip to Riverside that he was the man who threw the bomb at the Haymarket. At first Chieboun did not believe this, but after he saw the bombs in Hronek's possession, he thought it was the truth, and a few weeks later he told attorney Fischer about it. He had told no one else prior to this.

At this point a recess was taken. The Aparchist Turners.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 .- The Anarchist Turners in Sunday night, were to-day denying that the stars and stripes were trampled upon. back-down was apparently due were contemplated by the Henry Matern, a leading member of

the ultimate result may be a movement throughout the country to drive the Anarchist element out of the Turners' society.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

ludications. WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. For Indiana-Fair, followed by colder weather in northern portion; stationary temperature in southern portion; warmer in central portion; northerly winds.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27. Bar. | Ther. | R. H. Wind. | Weather | Prec 80 N'wat Cloudy ..... .. 29.99 33 2 P. M... 29.92 40 63 N'wst Cloudy ..... 7 P. M... 29.96 37 69 N'wst Clear. .... Maximum thermometer, 42; minimum thermome-

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Nov. 27, Normal.... Mean.... 

Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-920 General Observations.

Station.	Bar- ome- ter,	Thermometer.			Pre-	Weath'r
		Exp.	Min.	Max		
New York city	29.68	42	40	50		Cloudy
Buffalo, N. Y	29.82	34	30		A PERSONAL PROPERTY.	Rain.
Philadelphia, Pa	29.72	40	36		.01	Fair.
Pittsburg, Pa	29.86	34	30			Kain.
Washington, D.C.	29.82	38	32		.01	Rain.
Charleston, S. C	29.84		38			Clear.
Atlanta, Ga	92.88	42	28	50		Clear.
Jacksonville. Fla.	29.86					Rain. Clear.
Pensacola, Fla	$\frac{29.92}{29.92}$	46	40		T	Clear.
Montgomery, Ala	30.00		34	45	*****	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	29.96		40		- 00	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	30.06	_			.02	Clear.
Little Rock, Ark.	30.02	40	34	46		Clear.
Galveston, Tex	The second	54	52		*****	Cloudy
San Antonio, Tex	30.02	46				Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	20.98	42	26			Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	29.96		24	40		Clear.
Louisville, Ky	The second secon		28	40		Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind. Cincinnati, O	29.92	40				
Cleveland, O	29.86	34		38	08	Rain.
Toledo, O	29.92	34			.00	Cloud
Marquette, Mien.				40		Cloud
S. Ste. Marie, Mich	29.92	30		32	T	Cloud
Chicago, Ill	29.96	38				Clear.
Cairo, Ill						Cloud
Springfield, Ill	30.02		34	46		Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.96			44		Clear.
Doluth, Minn	30.04			38		Foggy
St. Paul, Minn	30.00	44		52		Clear.
Morehead, Minn.	30.12			46		Foggy
St. Vincent, Minn	30.16	28	18	32	T	Rain.
Davenport, Ia	30.02	42	34	44		Cloud
Dubuque, Ia	30.04	42	34	46		Clear.
Des Moines, Ia	30.06	40	24	50		Clear.
St. Louis, Mo						Cloud
Kansas City, Mo.	30.14	42	32	46		Clear.
Fort Sill, Ind. T				46		Cloud
Dodge City, Kan.						
Omaha, Neb	30.08					Cloud
North Platte, Neb	30.16					Cloud
Valentine, Neb	41111	38		38		Cloud
Yankton, D. T				50		Clear.
Ft. Sully, D. T	30.18			36		Cloud
Bismarck, D. T		28	24			Cloud
Ft. Buford, D. T		****	28			******
P. Arthur's L'd g.	30.02					Hazy.
Qu'Apelle, N. W.T	30.28	28	24			Cloud
Ft.As'nab'ne, M.T	90.01	****	26			Clare
Helena, M. T	30.34	34				Clear.
Boise City, I. T Chevenne, W. T	30.34	38	24			Clear.
De Wille's W. T.	20.20	28				Cloud
Ft.M'Kn'ny, W.T.	30.20	28				Cloud
Denver, Col	30.20	30			.18	Snow.
Pueblo, Col	30.20	36				Cloud
Santa Fe, N. M						Cloud
Salt Lake City Ft. Washakie, Wy	30.00	28				Snow

T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch of melted snow equals ten inches of snow. A QUEER CASE.

The Romantic Story Developed by Suit Over a Dead Man's Property.

Cincinnati Special to Cleveland Leader. The decision rendered by Judge Goebel to-day settling a suit involving the distribution of \$23,-000 is the final chapter in one of the most romantic cases ever forming a part of judicial records. The decision settles the right of possession to the amount named upon William and Ellen Cloud, whose father was the principal character in the romance. J. P. Cloud once lived in Harrisburg, Pa. He married a girl there, and soon after settled in Philadelphia, where he resided for several years, and where two children, a boy and a girl, William and Ellen, were born. For some reason that has never been explained Cloud disappeared from the Quaker City and for a long time nothing was ever heard of him. When at last his wife learned that he was a resident of Lawrenceburg, Ind., she came West, but found that after Cloud left Philadelphia he had gone first to Bal-timore, where he married into a good family, bringing his new wife West with him. When the two wives met at Lawrenceburg legal pro-ceedings were somehow averted and the Philadelphia wife returned to her Eastern home. A few weeks later the Baltimore wife died and not long to follow her was her only child, a halfgrown girl. Their deaths were apparently natural, and though gossip started some queer tales the disappearance of Cloud stopped all speculation. The Philadelphia wife learned of the death of her successor and again came to Lawrenceburg, but ere she arrived Cloud had been lost track of and again she re-turned home. For years nothing was heard of Cloud, and then he was found at Harrison, O., a town not many miles from Lawrenceburg. It seems he went there from Lawrenceburg, but although he retained his name he was as completely lost sight of by his Lawrenceburg acquaintances as though an ocean separated them. At Harrison Cloud again married, this time a Mrs. Robinson. She never knew of his former alliances until he mentioned them in his unconscious talk during his fatal illness. At Harrison he had been successful in business, amassing a fortune of \$60,000, \$27,000 of which was bequeathed to his third wife, and the remainder to his children, William and Ellen. The disclosure of his former marriage affected Mrs. Robinson-Cloud's mind, and for several years and until her death she was confined in one room of her big house at Harrison. Her guardian and the administrator of the estate made an effort to find the Cloud children, but William had moved to Illinois and Ellen had married, and neither saw or heard of the advertisements for them. In the meantime the administrator failed, and his assignee in endeavoring to straighten the accounts again advertised for the Cloud children, now advanced to past middle life. He, by an accident, discovered Ellen Cloud, and after a year of legal proceedings they have fully established their right to the money bequeathed them by their strange father. The case has all along attracted much attention because of the romantic phases incident to it, and also because of the extreme age of all the witnesses called, and the bringing to the light of day a family Bible now nearly a century old, by which, more than anything else. the identity of the Clouds was finally fully established. The decision of the case makes guardian Simonson's bondsmen liable for the

### amount due the plaintiffs.

Too Smart for Bismarck. New York Sun. An incident of General Sheridan's visit to Europe during the Franco-Prussian war is perhaps omitted from his article in the November Scribner's through ignorance of the facts. When the General reached Berlin he asked the American minister to recommend to him some young American who could speak German fluently to act as an interpreter. The minister recommended Mr. Charles F. McLean, better known to New Yorkers as a police commissioner than as an interpreter, and he followed General Sheridan through the campaign. The General relates in Scribner's how Bismarck the Great and Napoleon the Little sat on rude wooden chairs in front of a cottage near Sedan, discussing the situation, and there is a picture showing the two men, one triumphant, the other downcast, in the peasant's garden. A few days later, General Sheridan dined with Bismarck, who

began to talk of the surrender. "That meeting," said the Prussian Chancellor, "will be historical. I sent over yesterday and bought those two chairs from the peasant for 10 francs apiece; now I have them as me-mentoes; and I suppose," he added, with a laugh, "the English will go on buying those chairs for years to come."

There was a general laugh at this remark; but one officer had more to laugh at than the others, and gave his reasons to Mr. McLean afterward.

"You see," he said. "I knew as well as Bismarck that the meeting would be historical, so the very next day I rode over myself and got the chairs for 5 francs for the pair."

The Value of Hearts.

Pittsburg Chronicle. If a man falls into a ditch left open by the neglect of the owner, or if he is hurt through carelessness of the municipality, he gets dam-Lakeview who took part in the red-flag tableau, | ages in accordance with his position in life and his monetary loss through the accident. How can this be regulated in breach of promise cases? Who is safe enough and experienced enough to say whether a weman has a dollar-and-a-balf-aday heart or a thousand-dollars-a-day heart? There is no limit to the amount of heartache. In Pennsylvania, if a mun is killed by a railroad Lincoln Turnverein, said his society would | train his family are practically restricted to \$5,probably bring about a general meeting of Illi- | damages by law. His widow a short time later nois Turners for the purpose, if possible, of ex- | in life may recover \$50,000 for heart damages pelling the "Socialistic Tornverein." He thinks | from some aged trifler. This is ridiculous.

CULLINGS FROM THE COURTS. The Labor Signal Contempt Case Again Be-

fore Judge Ritter. The Labor Signal case was before special Judge Ritter again yesterday on a petition of the plaintiffs to have Thomas M. Gruelle, John Bodenmiller, attorney Spaan and William Langstaff brought into court and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. After Judge Ritter had enjoined Gruelle and Bodenmiller from publishing the paper, it was discovered that it had been sold at sheriff's sale. and bought in by William Langstaff, as a trustee for the Central Labor Union. Having secured a tax title to the paper, and also foreclosed a mortgage on it which the Central Labor Union held, Langstaff, with Gruelle and Bodenmiller, resumed its publication. All these persons, except Boden miller, who was out of the city, were in court yesterday. Judge Ritter inquired searchingly as to how Langstaff came into possession of the paper, and the entire afternoon was consumed upon that branch of the case. The county treasurer testified that the delinquent taxes on the paper amounted to but \$14.
Yet Langstaff paid \$100 for the property. All
the money in excess of this \$14 due the treasurer refunded to him. It was shown by the complainants that Langstaff had been receiving moneys which the court had ordered to be paid to the receiver, and Judge Ritter directed that a report be made to him of all sums that had been collected by those who are running the

be put upon the witness-stand. Trial of a Patent Case. In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the trial of a patent case, in which the claim of Louis C. Royer is involved, began be fore Judge Gresham. Mr. Royer brought suit, alleging infringement on what are known as the Blinn patents, used in the manufacture of threshing machines. The defendants are John King, George W. Richardson and Allen A. Russell, of the firm of Russell & Co., Massillon, O. The trial is receiving the attention of Colonel Stone, of Pittsburg, and G. E. Baldwin, of Canton, O., who appear for the plaintiff. The attorneys for the defendants are Gen. M. D. Leggett, of Cleveland, and C. F. Jacobs, of this city.

paper ostensibly for the Labor Union. The case

will be concluded to-day, when Bodenmiller will

One Acquitted, Others Sentenced. Yesterday morning the jury in the United District Court that tried Wm. Bain, the merchant of Goodland, accused of passing counterfeit money, returned a verdict of acquittal. His brother John, who pleaded guilty, was afterward sentenced by Judge Woods to one year in the northern prison. John T. Taylor, of Eaglestown, Hamilton county, and Levi Irwin, of Fountain county, both of whom violated the pension law in forging affidavits to support claims for pensions, were sent to the Hendricks county jail to serve thirty days. Each was fined \$25, together with costs of prosecution.

Marshall Hawkins as a Defendant. An additional suit against United States Marshal Hawkins for damages on account of false arrest on election day was filed in the Superior Court, yesterday. Abraham Jacobs is the plaintiff. He alleges that one of the marshal's deputies arrested him without a warrant, and without any cause, and held him a prisoner for three hours. He asks for \$5,000 damages from the marshal and his bondsmen.

Chopped Off Its Tail. The Criminal Court spent the day, yesterday, trying Robert Chadon on a charge of trespass. The State alleged that on the night of Nov. 7 he visited Mr. Wm. B. Hinkley's stable and chopped off the tail of Mr. Hinkley's favorite driving borse. The case was submitted to the jury late last evening, and about 9 o'clock it returned a verdict fining the defendant \$1 and sending him to jail for thirty days.

Israel Traub's Will. The will of Israel Traub was probated in the Circuit Court yesterday. He leaves his house and lot and nearly all his personal property to his daughter Louisa, who, he says, spent the best portion of her life in caring for her aged parents. A gift of \$25 is made to the missionary society of the M. E. Church of the State of New York.

> The Court Record. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

No. 13346. City of Richmond vs. James E. Mulholland. Wayne C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J .- Appellee recovered a judgment against the city for failure to keep a street in a safe condition for ordinary travel. Heid: That knowledge on the appellee's part that there was a defect in the street did not of itself show contributory negligence. While the plaintiff knew of an inequality in the street, the evidence does not show that he knew that it made the street

No. 13407. George M. Wright, admr., vs. Martha Moody et al. Shelby C. C. Affirmed. Mitchell, J.—An express trust in land, unless declared by a writing, duly signed, cannot be enforced. Where the owner of real estate, without at the same time declaring a valid trust, makes a voluntary conveyance to another in pursuance to an oral or imperfect agreement that the latter shall reconvey to the owner, who orally agrees to hold for the benefit of the owner, or to convey to some third person, at the request of the owner, there is no resulting trust enforceable by the proposed dones. Trusts will not be created by equitable construction unless there has been fraud, and it is necessary to prevent a failure of justice.

No. 14395, John McClure vs. State of Indiana. Knox C. C. Affirmed, Howk, C. J.-In criminal cases where a new trial is asked on the grounds of "newly discovered evidence," or of "accident and surprise," they must be sustained by affidavits showing their truth. Such affidavits must be made part of the record, either by bill of exceptions or by an order of the court, or they cannot be considered on appeal. No. 14142. Anthony B. Shilling vs. State of Indiana. Montgomery C. C. Reversed, Zollars, J .- An indictment charging a person with having unlawfully sold intoxicating liquors without a license, to be drunk in and about his house where the same was sold, is not sustained by evidence that the sale was from a wagon on the public highway. Judicial construction of criminal statutes cannot be so liberal as to make an open wagon a house within the meaning of the No. 14360. State of Indiana vs. Andrew Cun-

ningham, St. Joseph C. C. Affirmed, Niblack, J. -In a prosecution charging perjury in a judicial proceeding, the indictment must allege the materiality of the matters testified to in the orig-

14519. Samuel Soudheim et al. vs. John Gilbert, assignee, etc. Vanderburg C. C. Reversed. Mitchell, J.-A negotiable promissory note given for options, in the absence of a statute making such notes void, is enforceable in the hands of an innocent purchaser for value

12515. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company vs. Erastus W. Hubbard, Carroll C. C. Affirmed. Elliott, J .- Where one person renders services at the request of another his right to compensation is not affected by a contract with a third person of which he had no knowledge, even though such third person received the benefit of the services. A receipt for services under one contract is not evidence of payment for services under another and distinct contract. Responsibility is a proper element in estimating the value of services. It is not error to reject interrogatories which call for a finding on mere items of evidence; only such as will elicit material facts need be submitted to the jury. The amount of the demand in a former action is not conclusive in a later action; it is, however, competent as an admission.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, Judge. Lewis C. Rogers vs. John King, George W. Richardson and Alleu A. Russell; three separate cases; infringement of patent. On trial. DISTRICT COURT.

Hon. W. A. Woods, Judge. United States vs. Levi Irvin; violating pension laws. Guilty; septence, thirty days in Hendricks county jail. United States vs. John T. Taylor; violating pension laws. Guilty; sentence, thirty days in Hendricks county jail. United States vs. John Bain; passing counterfeit money. Guilty; sentence, one year in Michigan City prison. United States vs. Wm. Bain; passing counter-

feit money. Acquitted. SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1-Hon, N. B. Taylor, Judge, Margaret Law vs. Jos. W. Law; divorce; abandonment. Granted to plaintiff. J. K. Sharpe, jr., et al. vs. Elizabeth Hellmer; on sale of real estate. Cause dismissed.

Room 2 - Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. James A. Everett vs. James M. Balfour; damages. Trial by jury. Verdict for plaintiff for \$174.44. Eliza J. Knight et al. vs. Franz Hoffman et al., account. Judgment for plaintiff for \$86.76. Isaac W. Sampler vs. Frank Ankenbrock; note. Judgment for plaintiff for \$50.

Room 3-Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge. Mary A. Langston vs. Leander Langston; di-

Schnull & Kraig vs. Henry Poulter; attachment. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost. James Egan et al vs. Thomas M. Gruelle et al.; contempt proceedings. On trial by Eli F. Ritter,

special judge. New Suits Filed. Abraham Jacobs vs. Edward Hawkins, United States marshal; complaint for damages. De-M. H. Spades vs. William H. Boone; petition for injunction against sale of real estate.

CRIMINAL COURT. Hon. William Irvin. Judge. State vs. Robert Chaddon; trespass. On trial

TRYING TO FORM ANOTHER ORDER.

Movement Among Democrats to Cause Trouble in the Grand Army of the Republic.

That an organized effort is being made to induce the Democrats to desert the G. A. R. there can no longer be any doubt. The movement, it is said, extends over Indiana and Illinois, and was set on foot soon after the result of the election was announced. Adjutant-general Geo. W. Koontz has had charge of the matter in Indiana, but it is said that he is working under the direction of some persons higher in the counsels of his party, who desire to see an organization of veterans formed which they can use to advantage in future campaigns. Soon after the election letters were sent out from this city to Democratic members of the G. A. R., urging them to withdraw from the organization. and to assist in forming the new order. Many answers indorsing the movement were received, and on Monday night a secret meeting, attended by Democrats representing several sections of the State, was held in the Adjutantgeneral's office in the State-house. At that meeting the letters received were read. Among others, was one from John A. Worman, secretary of the Democratic clubs of Pennsylvania, who stated that, personally, he bad been in favor of the project proposed for several years. It was decided to lay the foundation for the new organization, and a name was then selected and a constitution and by-laws framed. Another conference was held last night, and arrangements have been made to hold a public meeting. perhaps this evening, to which all the Democratic veterans of the city are to be invited, in order that they may be made familiar with the object of the movement. While there is an air of secrecy surrounding the order, it is known that, so far, it has been entirely in the hands of aspiring Democratic politicians. The Grand Army men of the city have no fear, they say, of what the Democrats will accomplish. In the first place, only about 6,000 of the 24,000 Grand Army men in the State are Democrats, and but few of these, prominent members of the order say, can be induced to sever their membership. "We are not alarmed," said a veteran yesterday. "It is simply a movement of a few disappointed politicians. The

same thing was attempted in 1872 and again in 1880, but failed both times, and it is bound to fail this time. In 1884, when the Democrats were successful, there were no discontented ones. The soldiers voted the Democratic ticket then, the politicians of that party thought, and the Grand Army was all right. I think it quite probable that the majority of the Democratic soldiers voted for General Harrison this year, and I am certain they do not regret it. It is safe to say they are not going to leave the G. A. R. for political reasons, and I can't see from what source the leaders of the new movement expect to draw their "Do you believe Koontz is the originator of

the movement?" "I think he is. It is about like him; and I think everybody who knows him will agree with me in saying that he couldn't successfully manage anything. It is quite likely that the defeated soldiers on the Democratic State ticket have something to do with the matter, but are not bold enough to come out before the public and advocate a disruption of the G. A. R."

The Dissatisfied Can Withdraw. To the Western Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 .- Major Warner, the newlyelected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, arrived in Chicago from Kansas City this afternoon. He was met at the depot by a committee of the local G. A. R. He was escorted to the Grand Pacific Hotel, and in ten minutes after his arrival his parlor swarmed with Grand Army men, eager to see and greet their new commander. "No, we do not discuss politics in the Grand Army," he said, in answer to a question, "and if any one says so and is dis-satisfied with the order, he may withdraw." Regarding the intentions of General Palmer and other prominent Democratic members who have decided that the order is changing to a political organization, the commander had nothing to say. "Grand Army men have decided to drop the whole matter," he said, as he left for the dining-hall. To-night there was a gathering of veterans in Grand Army Hall, where a public reception to Major Warner was given. To-morrow he leaves for New York.

THEIR WORK COMPLETED. Powderly's Knights Adjouro, While Barry Is

to Open His Convention in Chicago. The General Assembly, Knights of Labor, completed its work and adjourned sine die at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A great deal of business, much of it of minor importance, was hurried through. The committee on law completed its report by recommending that the temperance plank in the constitution remain unchanged. This was adopted after considerable wrangling. The Chicago and New York delegates wanted the article amended so as to permit the selling of intoxicants at public entertaiments given by the order. In selecting a place for the next meeting it was decided the three cities receiving the highest number of votes should be referred to the general executive board with instructions to select the one out of the three that offers the best accommodations. The cities bidding for the session received the following vote: Atlanta, 35; New Orleans, 20; Albany, 14; Toledo, 9; Washfugton, 4: Toronto, 4, and Detroit 4. Either Atlanta, New Orleans or Albany will have to be chosen by the board.

The committee on resolutions recommended the appointment of a committee to investigate the mistreatment of Knights in Louisiana. It was reported that many members of the order had been shot down in that State for striking, and by a unanimous vote the General Assembly directed the general executive board to make a full investigation, and to use every means to have the guilty persons punished. The Blair educational bill was indorsed, and then a resolution severely denouncing the provisional committee was offered. After some discussion it was referred back to the committee without being acted upon. A recommendation to establish junior locals was indorsed, and the executive board was instructed to prepare a constitu-tion for the new locals. An effort was made to have the strouble in District Assembly 49, of New York, reopened, but it failed, The matter of investigating the general office at Philadelphia was called up again, and after a second reconsideration it was voted to appoint a committee to make an investigation. Powderly was given the privilege of appointing the committee, and he named James H. McGee, of New York; Alexander Beaton, of Boston, and Ed-ward Cannon, of Rhode Island. The men are all steadfast friends of the general master workman, and the anti-Powderly delegates say that The switchmen's strike in this city was con-

the investigation will be a farce. sidered, and at the request of some of the local Knights a resolution was passed expressing sympathy with the strikers. This concluded the business before the assembly, and, after Tom O'Riley had sung a song entitled "We Can If We Will," the assembly adjourned. Nearly all the delegates drew their mileage money and departed for home on the afternoon trains. Mr. Powderly will return to Scranton, Pa., this

Scope of Barry's Proposed Organization. To the Western Associated Press. CHICAGO, Nov. 27 .- Thomas Barry, the noted

ex-Knight of Labor, remained in Chicago until to-night, to prepare the ground for the coming meeting of twenty-five or thirty delegates to the Knights of Labor general convention, which he expects to assemble here and start the proposed new opposition organization. The meeting, it is understood, will issue a declaration of principles. This declaration, as far as it is at present evolved, is to repeat all the charges so frequently made against the Powderly administration, and will specifically demand the eight-hour day, the abolition of child labor, the regulation of female labor, manual training, and factory and store vorce. Granted plaintiff for failure to provide. | the Knights of Labor to trades-union, and par- | ufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.



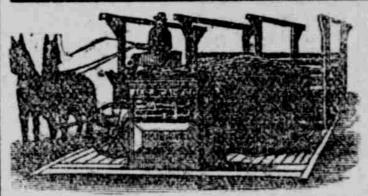


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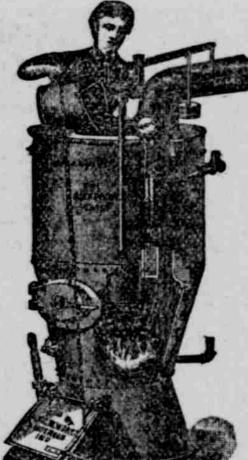
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ticularly the intolerance of the Knights toward members of the Federation of Lavor. Unlike the Knights, the new organization will not debar from membership the Federationists. The declaration will charge that the Knights are too largely composed of Irish and Americans. The new organization will aim to be cosmopolitan. Individual local assemblies will be independent, acknowledge no general executive board, and pay no tribute to general officers, but keep their money at home for use in the struggle for the eight-hour day. The organization is to be secret in the same sense as the Knights of Labor, but it is intended that there shall be open meetings for the purpose of discussing political questions. Indeed, the chief distinguishing feature of the new organization is to be the active interest it will take in politics, and for this purpose the order will use either Democrats or Republicans, as locality or other circumstances may demand.

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